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INTACT MAN vs circumcised man...

... see [Newsletter 651](#) – at page 5, point 3: If you permit the eruv to be constructed, then the next claim will be a continuation of kosher slaughter and male circumcision – all in the name of religious freedom. Circumcision, especially, is what Jewish composer Giacomo Meyerbeer abhorred for a life-time by stating:

'I believe that richness is like love in the theatres and novels: no matter how often one encounters it...it never misses its target if effectively wielded...[Nothing] can grow back the foreskin [of which we are robbed on the eighth day](#) of life; those who, on the ninth day, do not bleed from this operation shall continue to bleed an entire lifetime, even after death'.[\[1\]](#)

COLLECTING THEIR POUND OF FLESH!



Scapegoating

<i>"Antisemitism"</i>	<i>"Islamophobia"</i>	<i>"Racism"</i>	<i>"Sociology"</i>
<i>Gets you Sued</i>	<i>Gets you Fatwaed</i>	<i>Gets you Shot</i>	<i>Gets you Tenure</i>

It is proof of an elementary mind for one to wish to think with the majority, merely because the majority is the majority. Truth does not change because it is, or is not, believed by a majority of the people. Scapegoating is infantilism writ large. Any thinking individual discriminates because the act of thinking is itself an act of discrimination. What accompanies thinking is the ideals of truth, honour, justice – and other such life-giving ideals that lift up and develop individuals to their full potential.

Archbishop of Canterbury, George Abbot ridiculed Giordano Bruno for supporting "the opinion of Copernicus that the earth did go round, and the heavens did stand still; whereas in truth it was his own head which rather did run round, and his brains did not stand still,"^[131]

Giordano Bruno-1548-17 February 1600, Italian monk, scientist and philosopher burnt at the stake by the Roman inquisition.

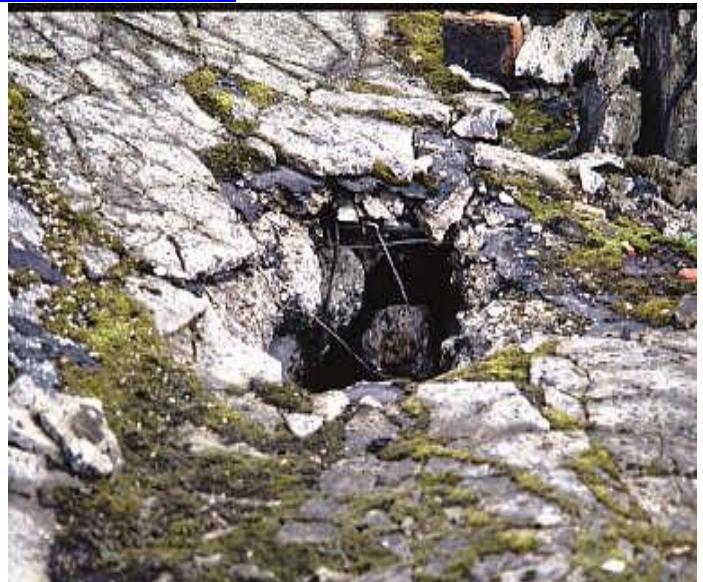
So, too, it is with the Holocaust narrative of homicidal gassing chambers having existed at the Auschwitz internment camp/detention centre during World War Two.



Frederick Töben found no evidence of existing homicidal gas chambers at Krema I or II.

*

Birkenau 'gas chamber'



Hole # 2 (right hole): The hole was made by breaking the cement, most likely with a large hammer, and cutting one end of 3 reinforcing iron rods with a hack-saw before bending them. The hole measures 60 cm. X 50 cm. (2 ft. X 1 ft. 8"). At this location the roof has collapsed to within 45 cm. (1 ft. 6") of the broken cement lying on the ground. Had the dark hole existed in 1944, it would have been visible in air photos, which it is not. [Right hole crudely broken through cement roof](#)

In 1943 the Germans would have cut straight edges and neatly trimmed the reinforcing rods. This job appears to be the product of post-war Communists, not war-time Germans. [Another view showing the jagged edges of the same hole](#)



It was alleged by important "eye-witnesses" who testified at post-war trials that cyanide pellets were dropped down hollow posts where gas then escaped into the room thorough wire-mesh-covered openings. This was also displayed on the large Auschwitz museum camp-model before it was removed in 1991. This is false as the posts are all solid cement. (photo: 1997)

[All posts are solid, not hollow](#)

At No. 3 cremation building solid cement posts also protrude through the collapsed roof again proving cyanide pellets could not have been poured down hollow posts. (photo 1997)

[All posts are solid, not hollow](#)

http://www.whale.to/b/toben_h.html



Young Freddie in 1997 – old Freddie in 2009, Peter Hartung and Mohammed Hegazi in the background - National media declined to show the protest banners.

October 22 Hey Jonzy The main Shylockian newspaper had the following article: “**Toben grounded**”, October 19, 2012 ... **Comment by M A Hegazi**

The Jewish Holocaust (a.k.a. the holohoax) is the lie of the twentieth century, in as much as 911 is the lie of the twenty-first century. Subsequent to WW2, history was written by the victors. False claims resulted in payment of reparations to deceitful claimants, who suffered no harm at the hands of today's Germans. By the same token, Afghanistan and Iraq are paying the price for the crime of 911, which they never committed, since the buildings of the WTC in New York were destroyed by a controlled demolition operation, blessed by the CIA. Just Google something

like “911 controlled demolition”, in order to see how similar 911 is to the Holohoax fraud.

From: Fact not Fiction by Mohammed A. Hegazi – A collection of articles and material related to social and political problems of the Arab World, especially Egypt. Please note that in order to comment, you must left-click on the heading of the specific article. If you can read Arabic, go to:

<http://www.egyptianblogspot.blogspot.com>.

If you play the game of Scrabble, go to:

<http://www.scrabbledetective.blogspot.com>

W W W . T E H R A N T I M E S . C O M I N T E R N A T I O N A L D A I L Y
TEHRAN TIMES

Al-Qaeda-NATO nexus destabilizing Syria, Thierry Meyssan

Says Kourosh Ziabari

On Line: 27 October 2012 17:50. In Print: Sunday 28 October 2012

"At the beginning [of violence in Syria], people from Al-Qaeda committed horrible crimes like what they did in Libya and Iraq and now they are carrying out suicide attacks. According to Council on Foreign Relations, that is, according to the U.S. itself, Al-Qaeda is now a main part of the Free Syrian Army," he said in a telephone interview with the *Tehran Times* that was conducted earlier this month. Meyssan is the founder and editor of *Voltairenet.org* news and analysis website. He has been reporting from Syria since the violence started in the country in March 2011. Meyssan had sent reports on the Libyan uprising to *Russia Today* from Tripoli. He writes for the Russian weekly magazine "Odnako" and his 2002 book "9/11: The Big Lie" was received internationally.

The interview was conducted with the help of my Spanish friend Moises Herrezeuelo.



French journalist Thierry Meyssan says Al-Qaeda and NATO are overtly cooperating with each other to destabilize Syria, and that Israel, France, Qatar and the United States are benefiting from the continued crisis in the Arab country.

*

Following is the text of the interview:

Q: What do you think about the Syrian crisis?

A: The war against Syria was decided by George W. Bush in a meeting at Camp David on September 15, 2001 only a few days after the attacks on World Trade Center and Pentagon. At that time, they prepared a list of the countries they would be attacking, and now it's time for Syria. During the past 11 years, the U.S. has been trying to start a war with Syria, and you remember that they had accused President Bashar al-Assad of being responsible for the killing of former Lebanese prime minister Rafiq Hariri.

This war against Syria began in February 2011, at the same time with the war against Libya, and many people are confused, because quite at the same moment, we have the revolutionary events in Tunisia, and some may think that the revolution in Tunisia is equal to the imperialist wars in Libya and Syria. Of course, when the U.S. sent some troops to Syria to wage a war, it didn't send men in uniform; they used secret agents to make trouble inside Syria and justify an international military action. Because Russia and China vetoed their draft resolutions at the UN, they weren't able to enter Syria with the assistance of NATO, as they did in Libya. So they choose the plan b, and this plan was to send mercenaries with the financial aid of Qatar and Saudi

Arabia, and destabilize the country and to provoke a military coup d'état inside Syria, and Ms. Clinton repeatedly talked about such a coup in Syria. But as this plan failed, we saw two big operations; one being the July 18 when they bombed the residence of the main leader of the National Security Council of Syria, and also September 26 plan when they tried, but failed, to kill the chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff. A great resistance by the army hindered their plans for a military coup. So, they don't have any other solution, and probably they will accept the peace plan of Russia.

Q: What is the main difference between the popular uprisings in the Middle East nations like Tunisia and Egypt and the violence which has encompassed Syria? Some say that what's happening in Syria is also a freedom movement against tyranny. Is that so?

A: In Tunisia, it was a real, popular revolution. All the people took to the streets to protest against the government, and Ben Ali had to go. In Syria, there was never a big demonstration against the government and I know that. The European media constantly talked about a popular revolution, 500,000 people demonstrating here, 1 million demonstrating there; but it never occurred. I have witnessed all the events and can testify. When I was in Homs, Agence France Presse reported that 500,000 people took to the streets for demonstration, but it was not true. So, there's no popular uprising here. There's just mercenaries coming from outside, with the support of some people inside. These people follow the orders and motto of the armed groups. The spiritual leader of the Free Syrian Army is a Sheikh named Adnan Aeraour who has his own television station from Saudi Arabia and his motto is "All the Christians to Beirut, all the Alawites to death." So this is a sectarian conflict being fueled by the Free Syrian Army, and not a democratic movement. Nobody in this army wants democracy. They use a flag with three stars which is a French insignia. So of course this is totally different from what has happened in Tunisia, or Bahrain.

Q: Some critics of President Assad have said that the government has been killing unarmed civilians and opening fire on its own citizens since the beginning of unrest in the country. Is this true?

A: This is absolutely wrong. During the first days of the unrest in Syria, President Assad gave the instruction to the army not to use firearms when they think they could harm the civilians and I have definitely carried out some research and conducted several interviews with different military officials in different places of the country and all of them can testify that during the first period of the unrest, the army never used firearm against the civilians; never.

Because of that, during this period, the army has suffered many loses and the number of army people killed was far greater than the number of army people killed during the war with Israel. So, that belief is absolutely wrong. However, things changed a little bit after the July 18 bombing of Damascus. After that, President Bashar al-Assad gave the order to army to kill the terrorists, and the army now has the mission to kill the rebels, instead of imprisoning them. So of course now, the action is now much more deadly and some civilians will naturally be killed during the fights. There's no other choice. Another point is that the strength of the national army is about 400,000 soldiers and of course there may be some war criminals inside the army; it's possible. They have to be arrested, prosecuted, condemned and put in jail. But the president has not so far given such an order, although some war criminals of the army have been arrested, but it's difficult in this situation to make the whole things clear.

Q: What do you think about the possible involvement of Al-Qaeda in the unrest in Syria? You have published some articles on this question on your website. Would you please give us more details?

A: There is lots of evidence and witnesses showing that the members of Al-Qaeda have been here since the beginning of the events, especially, I think, since December that Ayman al-Zawahiri himself called on all the Jihadists from the whole Muslim world to come to Syria. At the beginning, they were only the members of Al-Qaeda in Libya and of the commandment of Abdelhakim Belhadj who was the former number 3 of the Al-Qaeda and is now officially working with NATO and is the top military commander in Tripoli, Libya. He came to Syria with his troops and they organized troops from Libya and Turkey. At the beginning, people from Al-Qaeda committed horrible crimes like what they did in Libya and Iraq and now they are carrying out suicide attacks. According to Council on Foreign Relations, that is, according to the U.S. itself, Al-Qaeda is now a main part of the Free Syrian Army.

Q: Do you think that the pressures which are being exerted on Syria and the operations which the insurgents are carrying out in the Syrian soil with the sponsorship of NATO are aimed at laying the groundwork for launching a military strike on

Iran? I mean, are they trying to weaken Syria and then realize their ambition for attacking Iran?

A: Yes, in the plan which George W. Bush presented in 2001, it was said that they have to destroy different countries, and at the end, attack Iran, and of course destroying Syria is destroying the main defense line for Iran. But it's clear that as they are failing in Syria, they will not attack Iran.

Q: What do you think about the assassination of Press TV correspondent in Damascus Maya Nasser and the attacks being unleashed on other journalists working in the crisis-hit Syria?

A: Maya Nasser was really a great journalist and I remember having some conversations with him about his ideals and his fate, and of course he was one of the big journalists reporting the situation in Syria. During the battle of Damascus in mid-July, NATO sent a special team to attack the studio of Al-Alam and Press TV and they tried to kill Maya and all the team at that time. After that, they put on some websites a list of people whom they wanted to target and kill, and Maya Nasser was on their list. He was killed on September 26 when he was reporting about the attack on the Ministry of Defense and normally the attackers thought that they can assault on the Ministry of Defense after killing the joint chief of staff and then take over the national TV on the other side of the Umayyad Square. So the second team was just back waiting to attack the national TV, and they were the ones who killed Maya Nasser by shooting him in the back.

Q: In what ways do the Western governments, including the United States and France benefit from the ongoing unrest in Syria? Why have they mobilized their forces to stoke violence in the country?

A: There are many different reasons for that, and each member of the coalition has its own reasons. The United States military wants to continue reshaping the Middle East. Qatar wants to be present in Syria to exploit its gas, because there are huge reserves of gas in the southern Mediterranean Sea and Syria, and if Syria exploits this gas, it will be one of the main exporters in the world, after Russia, Iran and Qatar, so they want to prevent that from happening. Israelis actually want to break the axis of resistance. The French think that they can re-colonize Syria like the years between the two World Wars. Each member of the coalition has its own reasons like that.

Q: What do you think about the mission of Kofi Annan? Was it successful? You had written in one of your articles that he had predicted the overthrowing of the government of President Assad. Since it didn't happen, he resigned. Is this true?

A: Yes, actually Kofi Annan was the architect of the agreement of Geneva. You remember that Russians had tried to organize a big peace conference in

Moscow, but the U.S. stalled that, because they didn't want to have talks with Iran. So Kofi Annan organized another meeting in Geneva without Iran and without Saudi Arabia. At the end of this meeting, they had an agreement, and decided to present a peace plan. But some people in the United States disagreed with this peace plan and wanted to kill and sabotage it. They published in different newspapers such as the New York Times and European papers information about the secret involvement of the U.S. and NATO in the war against Syria. You remember that some U.S. media outlets revealed that President Obama had signed a presidential order for a secret war inside Syria. So, Kofi Annan was forced to resign after that, because it was not possible to implement the peace plan anymore. But I think this will change very soon, because there's no other solution for the U.S. other than accepting the Geneva Peace Plan. Of course this plan is not perfect, but it is the only way to end the crisis.

Q: Do you have any information about the sources of funding of the Free Syrian Army?

A: There are lots of countries supporting the armed groups, but the main funding is mainly coming from Qatar. Actually Qatar has provided the armed groups with such a huge amount of money that it has become indebted and it is seeking help from the international markets. Israel does not directly provide them with financial assistance, but is in charge of procuring weapons. There was some interception of communication by the Syrian army showing that the Israelis are in charge of the weapon trade, so all the weapons coming from Lebanon and Turkey are provided by Israel.

Q: What do you think about the role the UN in ending the crisis in Syria?

A: We have videos showing that some UN observers use their official cars to carry the military leaders of the Free Syrian Army. This is absolutely a violation of the international law. Some of the UN observers have been supporting and helping the armed groups. The Security Council is also facing problems as there's opposition between NATO from one side and Russia and China on the other side. So we can't find any solutions being presented by the United Nations. The UN is itself a party in the fight.

Q: And finally, what's your perspective on the role of Iran in resolving the crisis in Syria? Iran, Qatar, Egypt and Saudi Arabia have established a contact group to deal with the Syrian problem. Can these countries help Iran in finding a solution to the crisis?

A: Everybody must understand that Iran is the main regional player and that the resistance of Syria was only possible with the technical support of Iran, on the economic and military level. Syria couldn't have resisted such pressures for a long time without the help of Iran. The Saudis are now the main culprits of the sectarian division inside Syria. They are using television channels to spread hate messages against the non-Sunnis in the country. As to Turkey, actually they hoped that they can extend their influence in the Eurasia, but now a disaster has happened to them, because with the economic crisis in Europe, the exports of Turkey has decreased by 25% and also they are facing problems with the minorities, including the Arabs and the Kurds. So, if Turkey continues its involvement in Syria, they will have a civil war inside their borders.

<http://www.tehrantimes.com/middle-east/102788-al-qaeda-nato-nexus-destabilizing-syria-thierry-meyssan-says->

The Haters in past ages – wanting their pound of flesh!



FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1933



A Daily Express

NO. 10,258.

To-day's Weather: Fair Mild.
FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1933.

ONE PENNY.



JUDEA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

Jews Of All The World Unite In Action

BOYCOTT OF GERMAN GOODS

MASS DEMONSTRATIONS IN MANY DISTRICTS
DRAMATIC ACTION

"Daily Express" Special Political Correspondent,
ALL Israel is seething in wrath against the Nazi onslaught on the Jews in Germany.

Adolf Hitler, swept into power by an appeal to elemental patriotism, is now the master of a land he least expected. This means that only the German nation to rise spontaneously he has caused the whole Jewish people to a national renaissance.

The appearance of the swastika symbol of a new Germany has called forth the Lion of Judah, the old battle symbol of Jewish defiance.

Fourteen million Jews dispersed throughout the world have banded together as one man to declare war on the German nation and its symbols of their co-religionists. Sectarian differences and antagonisms have been submerged in one common aim—to stand by the 600,000 Jews of Germany who are persecuted by Hitlerites and are determined to combat Fascist Germany to end its campaign of violence and suppression directed against its Jewish minority.

World Jewry has made up its mind not to give ground to Nazis of this sort of民族的

AN INCREASE IN SALARIES
This is the result of the action of the industrial communists who have been instrumental in bringing about the present situation in Germany.

Trade unions, which have been instrumental in bringing about the present situation in Germany.

The men were chosen in Germany during which time they received an increase of 30 per cent.

The men were chosen in Germany during which time they received an increase of 30 per cent.

HIGHER WAGES FOR STEEL WORKERS

AN INCREASE OF THREE SHILLINGS A WEEK

BRIGHT SPOT IN A BLACK TOWN

THE BIRTH OF AN IDEA

OFFICER'S DAYS

CUTS THAT KILL

SPECIAL SESSION

DONNIE GLASSY, the young British film actress, died yesterday from injuries she received in a car accident.

MR. DE VALERA AND STATE CONTROL

SECRET MEASURE

MR. DE VALERA

SECRET MEASURE</b

Japan and their elimination from world trade would give Britain a tremendous opportunity to swell her foreign commerce in both volume and profit." - Baruch, The Public Years, by Bernard M. Baruch, p.347 (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1960).

*

Samuel Untermeyer was a Jewish leader and close friend of presidents Wilson and Roosevelt. Bernard Baruch was a presidential adviser to Wilson, Roosevelt and Truman.

*

"This declaration called the war against Germany, which was now determined on, a 'holy war'. This war was to be carried out against Germany to its conclusion, to her destruction" (Diese Erklärung nannte den Krieg gegen Deutschland, der nun beschlossen sei, einen heiligen Krieg. Dieser Krieg müsse gegen Deutschland bis zu dessen Ende, bis zu dessen Vernichtung, geführt werden). - Dr. Franz J. Scheidl, Geschichte der Verfemung Deutschlands.

*

"War in Europe in 1934 was inevitable." - H. Morgenthau, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, Hearst Press, September, 1933 (also quoted in "The Palestine Plot" by B. Jenson, p. 11 (printed by John McKinley, 11-15 King Street, Perth, Scotland)).

*

"For months now the struggle against Germany is waged by each Jewish community, at each conference, in all our syndicates, and by each Jew all over the world. There is reason to believe that our part in this struggle has general value. We will trigger a spiritual and material war of all the world against Germany's ambitions to become once again a great nation, to recover lost territories and colonies. But our Jewish interests demand the complete destruction of Germany. Collectively and individually, the German nation is a threat to us Jews." - Vladimir Jabotinsky (founder of the Jewish terrorist group, Irgun Zvai Leumi) in Mascha Rjetsch, January, 1934 (also quoted in "Histoire de l'Armée Allemande" by Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Vol. IV, p. 303).

*

"Hitler will have no war (does not want war), but we will force it on him, not this year, but soon." - Emil Ludwig Cohn in Les Annales, June, 1934 (also quoted in his book "The New Holy Alliance").

*

"We Jews are going to bring a war on Germany." - David A. Brown, National Chairman, United Jewish Campaign, 1934 (quoted in "I Testify Against The Jews" by Robert Edward Edmondson, page 188 and "The Jewish War of Survival" by Arnold Leese, page 52).

*

"We want to bring about a deep hatred for the Germans, for German soldiers, sailors, and airmen. We must hate until we win." - Lord Beaverbrook, quoted in Niemals! by Heinrich Goitsch.

*

"There is only one power which really counts. The power of political pressure. We Jews are the most powerful people on earth, because we have this

power, and we know how to apply it." - Vladimir Jabotinsky, Jewish Daily Bulletin, July 27, 1935.

*

"Before the end of the year, an economic bloc of England, Russia, France and the U.S.A will be formed to bring the German and Italian economic systems to their knees." - Paul Dreyfus, "La Vie de Tanger" May 15, 1938.

*

On the 3rd of June, 1938, the American Hebrew boasted that they had Jews in the foremost positions of influence in Britain, Russia and France, and that these **"three sons of Israel will be sending the Nazi dictator to hell."** - Joseph Trimble, the American Hebrew.

*

"Germany is our public enemy number one. It is our object to declare war without mercy against her. One may be sure of this: We will lead that war!" - Bernard Lecache, the president of the "International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism," in its newspaper "Droit de Vivre" (Right to Life), 9 November, 1938.

*

"The war now proposed is for the purpose of establishing Jewish hegemony throughout the world." - Brigadier General George Van Horn Moseley, The New York Tribune, March 29, 1939.

*

"I wish to confirm in the most explicit manner, the declaration which I and my colleagues made during the last months, and especially in the last week: that the Jews "stand by Great Britain and will fight on the side of the democracies." Our urgent desire is to give effect to these declarations. We wish to do so in a way entirely consonant with the general scheme of British action, and therefore would place ourselves, in matters big and small, under the co-ordinating direction of His Majesty's Government. The Jewish Agency is ready to enter into immediate arrangements for utilizing Jewish manpower, technical ability, resources, etc." - Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Jewish Congress, Head of the Jewish Agency and later President of Israel, the London Times, September 5, 1939, and the London Jewish Chronicle, September 8, 1939.

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"The millions of Jews who live in America, England and France, North and South Africa, and, not to forget those in Palestine, are determined to bring the war of annihilation against Germany to its final end." - Central Blad Voor Israeliten in Nederland, September 13, 1939.

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"Stop talking about peace conditions! Break Germany in pieces!" - The Daily Herald, No.7426, 9 December, 1939.

*

"The Jews, taken collectively, view this war as a holy war." - The Daily Herald, No.7450, 1939, quoted in "Reichstagsbrand, Aufklärung einer historischen Legende," by U. Backes, K.H. Janßen, E. Jesse, H. Köhler, H. Mommsen, E Tobias.

*

"Even if we Jews are not physically at your side in the trenches, we are morally with you. This war is our war and you fight it with us." - Schalom Asch, Les Nouvelles Litteraires, February 10, 1940.

*

"In losing Germany, Jewry lost a territory from which it exerted power. Therefore it was determined to re-conquer it." - Louis Marschalco, "The World Conquerors : The Real War Criminals."

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"The World Jewish Congress has been at war with Germany for seven years." - Rabbi M. Perlzweig (head of the British Section of the World Jewish Congress), Toronto Evening Telegram, February 26, 1940.

*

"The Second World War is being fought for the defense of the fundamentals of Judaism." - Rabbi Felix Mendlesohn, Chicago Sentinel, October 8, 1942.

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"We are not denying and are not afraid to confess that this war is our war and that it is waged for the liberation of Jewry... Stronger than all fronts together is our front, that of Jewry. We are not only giving this war our financial support on which the entire war production is based, we are not only providing our full propaganda power which is the moral energy that keeps this war going. The guarantee of victory is predominantly based on weakening the enemy forces, on destroying them in their own country, within the

resistance. And we are the Trojan horses in the enemy's fortress. Thousands of Jews living in Europe constitute the principal factor in the destruction of our enemy. There, our front is a fact and the most valuable aid for victory." - Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Jewish Congress, Head of the Jewish Agency and later President of Israel, in a Speech on December 3, 1942, in New York.

*

"Played golf with Joe Kennedy (U.S. Ambassador to Britain). He says that Chamberlain stated that America and world Jewry forced England into World War II." - James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy (later Secretary of Defense), Diary, December 27, 1945 entry.

*

"It is untrue that I or anyone else in Germany wanted war in 1939. It was wanted and provoked solely by international statesmen either of Jewish origin or working for Jewish interests. Nor had I ever wished that after the appalling first World War, there would ever be a second against either England or America." - Adolf Hitler, April, 1945.

*

The joke doing the rounds of the British Union of Fascists at this time, was that the Jewish national anthem was, 'Onward Christian Soldiers.'

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<http://guardian.150m.com/jews/jews-declare-war.htm>

Ein kommentar: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HDP078udOvo>

Sängerisch und vom Orchester her phantastisch; insbesondere Kaufmann ist hervorragend, das hätte - wenn er so weit gereift wäre - nur Wunderlich übertreffen können. Über die Inszenierung kann man streiten, leider immer das gleiche Suchet, warum man das nicht einfach ohne die bewusste Ideologie sehen und einfach nur die Musik hören kann ist mir nicht klar. Keiner hat und wird alles um das 3. Reich vergessen, aber das ist einfach ein Teil der Geschichte, die sich hoffentlich nie wiederholt....

[mml1956](#)in reply to [Maestro Wenarto](#)(Show the comment) 1 month ago

Das deutsche Volk wird nicht nur nichts vergessen. Es wird zwangsläufig das Dritte Reich wieder erhöhen, denn wenn man tagtäglich hört, wie böse die Nazis waren, wird man selbst einer. Und sei es nur aus Trotz. Deutschland ist seines unsäglichen Selbsthasses wegen ein armseliges Drecksland. Wer seine eigene Kultur nicht feiern kann, ohne ständig so zu tun, als sei Hitler aktueller Reichspräsident, ist ein ärmlicher Wicht, den die Walküren in den tiefsten Schlund Hels begleiten sollten. [HerrWagnerfreund](#) in reply to [mml1956](#) (Show the comment) 3 weeks ago

German parliamentary delegation arrives in Iran

A four-member German parliamentary delegation has arrived in the Iranian capital of Tehran for a six-day visit, despite pressure from pro-Israeli groups to cancel the trip. The German delegation, that arrived in Tehran late Saturday, will hold talks with senior Iranian lawmakers, Secretary of Iran's High Council for Human Rights Mohammad-Javad Larijani, Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad-Mehdi Akhounzadeh and Chairman of Iran's Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines (ICCIM) Mohammad Nahavandian.

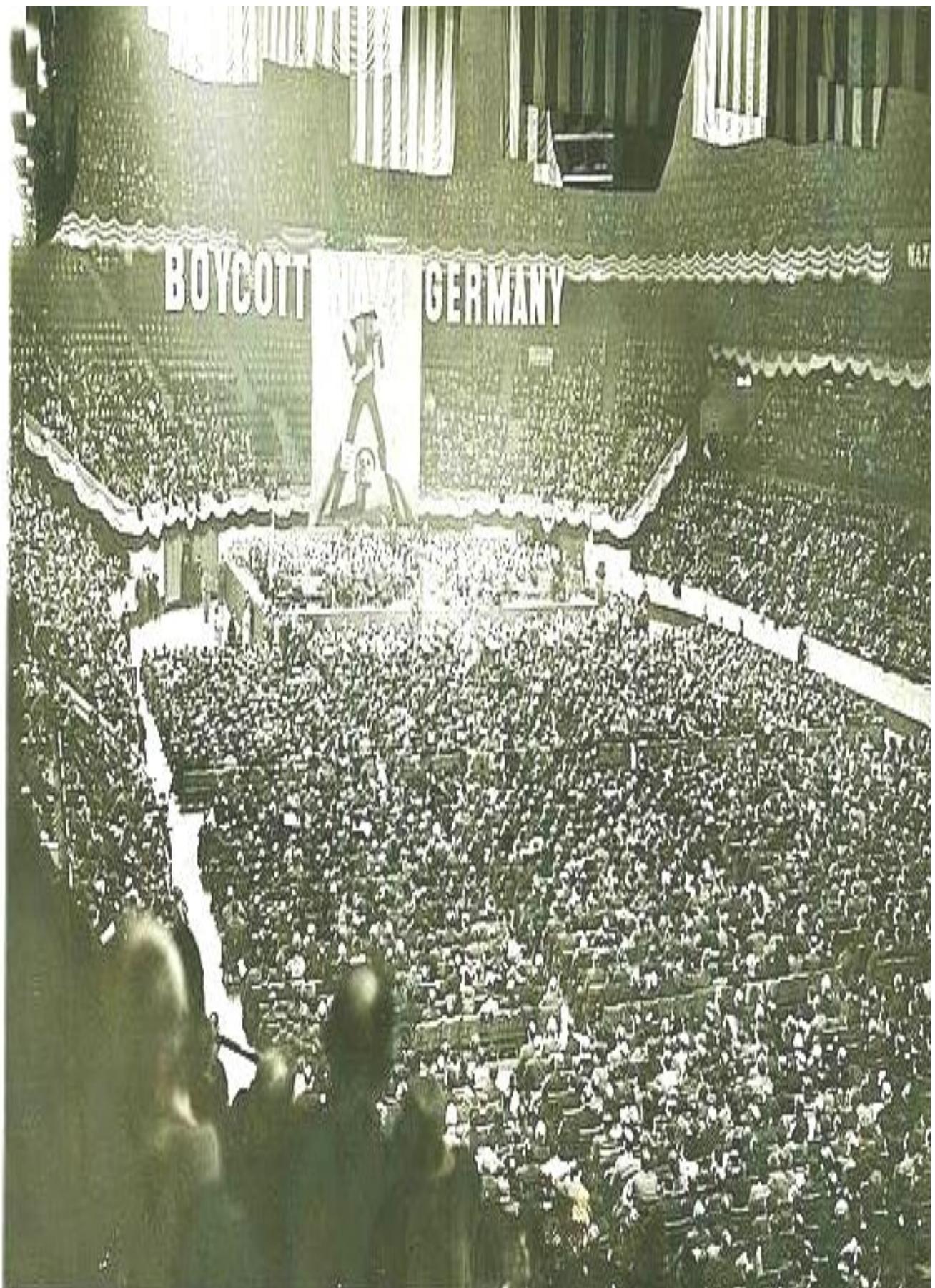
The German parliamentarians are also scheduled to make a visit to the historical city of Isfahan in central Iran on Sunday.

The visit by the German delegation came a day after Iran rejected a request by a European Parliament (EP) delegation to visit the country.

The visit by the group of MEPs was cancelled after the delegation asked on Friday for permission to meet two Iranian nationals jailed on charges of breaching national security -- a request Tehran ruled out as interference in the country's internal affairs.

"Unfortunately, the European Union created obstacles by its new decisions as well as irrational and unusual requests and caused problems for the visit," the head of Iran's Majlis Delegation for Relations with EP, Kazem Jalali, said on Saturday. SF/HJL/MA

<http://www.presstv.ir/detail/269157.html>



This *New York Daily News* front page headline hailed the massive anti-German protest rally held in Madison Square Garden on March 27, 1933.

Beyond President Chavez Electoral Victory: Socialism in a Rentier State

James Petras, Monday, 29 October 2012

Introduction

The successful re-election of President Chavez by a resounding 10% margin winning 20 of the 22 states, with a massive 80% turnout provides his government with a clear and decisive mandate to set the political and economic course of the country over the next six years.

To understand the opportunities and constraints which the government faces, it is essential to outline not only the positive strengths of the government but the complex and difficult structural features of 'transiting' in an essentially 'rentier economy and society' based on extractive enclaves, essentially a petrol economy. The socialist project faces an external environment with contradictory features, which include a highly globalized economy offering trade and investment opportunities and expanding economic partnerships via regional and global organizations (OPEC, MERCOSUR, UNASUR, PETROCARIBE, ALBA) and political and military threats from its proximity to the North American imperial heartland.

While the institutional foundations and foreign policy initiatives of President Chavez have created a veritable 'fire wall' against any direct or proxy US or NATO military intervention – at least in the present conjuncture – similar to what has taken place in Iraq, Libya and Syria, the internal, especially socio-economic and political structures, are more problematical. And for that reason, Washington has refocused and is concentrating on exploiting the structural and political vulnerabilities of the Chavez regime to question and subvert his mandate. This 'readjustment' in US imperial strategy 'toward the inside' calls for an equally "strategic turn" for the Chavez government: to concentrate on consolidating changes realized and to move toward forms of socialist organization and practice.

Post-Election Responses

The immediate terrain for future struggles, following Chavez's electoral victory, is evident in the responses by his US and domestic adversaries and by his Venezuelan supporters. The White House praised the electoral process, the peaceful and orderly participation of its citizens, but, unlike the felicitous response of Latin American Presidents, it failed to congratulate President Chavez – a clear sign of continued diplomatic hostility. Washington failed to recognize the relation between the peaceful 'process' and the substantive program of the Chavez government: given the immense popularity of his social programs and redistributive programs there was a general consensus (even among the majority of voters for the opposition) that violent disruption and a destabilization campaign would only further isolate Washinton's proxies, prejudice their electoral prospects in the upcoming elections in December 2012 and February 2013 and polarize the electorate in a highly unfavorable way.

The recognition of the legitimacy and integrity of the electoral process by both the defeated candidate Capriles and the White House is an indication that the prime focus of the opposition is on mounting a major electoral struggle to capture institutional control at the local, state and national legislative level over the next four months. The US is gearing up to pour millions of dollars into the opposition bases of support – above all to use funding to enforce "unity" among the dozens of antagonistic parties, sects, NGO's, trade unions and property owners associations. Splits and divisions among the opposition will undermine efforts to oust even vulnerable Chavista incumbents.

The pro-Chavez United Socialist Party of Venezuelan (PSUV) believes that the election provides the President with a 'mandate' to pursue his socialist agenda. The problem here is that many leaders, mass organizations, neighborhood groups and officials have important differences over what 'the mandate' means with regard to his socio-economic agenda. The problem here is that many leaders, mass organizations, neighborhood groups and officials have important differences over what proximate steps should be taken in pursuit of a "socialist transition".

The opposition will do everything possible to conserve their institutional power bases; and their US counterparts will certainly exploit to the fullest their access points in the political system. The opposition will oppose any changes in ownerships of the private banks, mass media and strategic economic centers which they dominate. They will promote changes in government policy, calling for budgetary restraint in social spending; support legislation, weakening state regulation; and call for legislative investigations of incumbent Chavista office holders. The neo-liberal opposition will focus on exploiting any mismanagement of public enterprises and claim authoritarian "persecution" if the government prosecutes private sector swindlers, money launderers, and illegal foreign exchange operations by bankers. Most of all both the US and the opposition will claim that "democracy" and 'freedom' are jeopardized if organized conduits for channeling US funds to so-called NGO's are closed down for failing to register as foreign agents. The US government funded NGO's are thinly veiled "front organizations" playing a major role in financing and propping up the opposition, providing training, advisers, electoral strategists and propagandists. Washington conditions funding to the segmented and divided opposition: unite forces and follow US directives.

The current US strategy following the electoral path does not exclude taking a more violent authoritarian direction in the future. In the aftermath of the October elections, with many access point's available , strong media and business-banking institutions in place and a relatively stable political environment, Washington believes this is an unpropitious climate for a coup. Washington is prepared to work through the electoral process with the intention of gaining and expanding institutional power to block the President's socialist agenda via congressional obstructionism. The US will revert to a violent coup strategy if and when it has sufficient institutional power to fabricate an "impeachment" proceeding or call for a referendum. The opposition would claim that Chavez has "exceeded" his constitutional powers, hoping to convert sectors of the "constitutionalist" military or National Guard to its power grab, an approach favored by the State Department in ousting the legally elected Presidents of Honduras and Paraguay. In other words the democratic posture adopted by Washington and the opposition today is compatible with an authoritarian seizure of power in the near future.In fact under present conditions, electoral tactics are a necessary compliment to a future violent strategic regime change.

Chavez in the Post- Electoral Period: Multiple Options

President Chavez has articulated two apparently contradictory responses in the post-election period, each reflecting two distinct political moments. On the one hand he speaks of advancing the socialist agenda; on the other, of opening a dialogue with the opposition including the business/capitalist

elite. The socialist position reflects the powerful mandate Chavez received as a result of his recent electoral triumph; the dialogue position is posed with an eye to the upcoming local, state and national elections.

In addition, Chavez faces internal pressures pulling him in both directions. Radical activists, social movement and a few political leaders are pushing for a new round of nationalizations, based on political, economic and ideological considerations. They argue that strategic sectors like banking, agro-business, telecommunications, oil-related industries and others will provide the government with the levers and resources to re-launch its stalled plans for rapid diversification of the economy and speed up growth. Politically they argue public ownership will weaken the financial base of the neo-liberal opposition and close-off channels linking US funding with the government's right-wing adversaries.

The 'moderates' argue that a mixed public-private partnership based on joint ventures will consolidate and broaden Chavez's appeal to the "middle classes" and prepare the ground for greater inter-governmental cooperation, especially if the opposition gains governorships and a near Congressional majority. The "moderates" argue that a 'dialogue' between Chavez and the opposition based on the idea of an alliance with sectors of the 'productive bourgeoisie', with specific investment targets, a major infusion of credit and investment in joint projects, will lessen polarization and facilitate a dialogue with the US, especially if Obama is re-elected. The 'moderates' are concentrated among senior officials, state governors, ministers, party leaders and among senior presidential advisors, many of whom have supporters among public functionaries.

The larger problems facing both the "radical" and "moderates" are twofold, one political and one economic. Politically, both factions contain officials who have not performed effectively in dealing with their popular constituencies and are facing near elections: they are looking for ways of remaining in office, either via radical promises or by coalescing with the opposition.

Economically both factions, face the deep seated and pervasive problem of trying to formulate a dynamic economic strategy in an essentially rentier state. Despite vast progressive socio-political changes, Venezuela still largely depends on petrol exports and revenues and a labor force looking to petrol earnings to increase personal consumption.

Which faction's position will influence President Chavez's decision? This depends on what tasks he prioritizes in terms of realizing the socialist agenda. Chavez seeks a set of political alliances to transform Venezuela from a 'rentier' economy and state to one with a productive, diverse economy, which is competitive in international markets.

Obstacles and Opportunities to a Socialist Transition

Building socialism or a new productive capitalist economy is a complex and difficult journey in any rentier economy, including Venezuela.

Executives of public and privately owned firms have demonstrated very little capacity to innovate, invest in new technology, locate market niches and complete projects on time. Instead they rely on the rentier state for public contracts, subsidies, captive domestic markets, easy low interest public loans or grants and political contacts. As a result the advocates of 'mixed', 'socialist', and 'neo-liberal' states each make telling criticism of their opposite number but overlook the same weaknesses regarding their own 'agency of development'.

Private sector operatives have for decades failed to perform as entrepreneurs, confusing their propensity for quick returns, leveraging differential interest and exchange rates and monopoly profits as a sign of their 'market magic'. In fact for decades, prior to the Chavez epoch, they chose to milk state rentier oil revenues in order to "invest" in consumer imports, overseas and domestic real estate investments and in a bloated backward service sector. The rightwing neo-liberal claim that the private sector's miserable track record in investment and innovation is a result of Chavez anti-business attitude doesn't stand up to the historical record. The same rentier anti-entrepreneurial behavior among the business, banking and agricultural elite pre-dates the Chavez decade. Rentier behavior has deep historical, cultural and economic roots. Venezuela's bourgeoisie/long ago adapted to a rentier state and instead of fighting it, decided complicity was easier and more profitable; they latched onto oil revenues with phony 'development projects' which never came to fruition. The recent campaign by the losing rightwing candidate Henrique Capriles' claim to be a follower of former Brazilian President Lula D'Silva, promoting private capitalist development with social welfare, is deeply flawed. Capriles overlooks the fact that Lula had the backing of the powerful Sao Paolo industrial bourgeoisie to forge his alliance between the poor and the rich. In contrast, Capriles would have to rely on an anemic rentier bourgeoisie with little competitive productive capacity.

The problem of 'rentierism' is not confined to the past and present private bourgeoisie; it is evident in the performance of the senior executives who run the nationalized enterprises. Their production and innovation record runs from mediocre to poor: low productivity, dependence on government subsidies and prone to miss deadlines and to cost over runs (in construction) and mismanagement. It is hard to see how the "moderate" Chavista model of a 'mixed economy' based on a joint public-private partnership, combining rentier mentalities, will lead to a 'productive dynamic economy' Chavez has very problematic human material to work with in transforming Venezuela away from a rentier economy.

Theoretical Marxist treatises critiquing capitalism and postulating "transitions to socialism" that do not take account of the profoundly clientelist rentier character of Venezuelan capitalism have little relevance. The conversion from rentier "capitalism" to a modern productive economy with an effective public administration capable of delivering social services is a central consideration for the transition to 21st century Venezuelan socialism.

Reaffirming the socialist objective of the Bolivarian Revolution as a strategic goal depends first of all making the Ministries and their sub-officials accountable to their constituents via empowered citizens councils and professionally trained oversight committees of 'users of the services'. Current abuses, corruption, inefficiencies, non-delivery of services are chronic, politically costly and mock the socially progressive projects promised by President Chavez. Periodic 'renovation' and replacements of Ministers, civilians by military, provide at best a temporary respite: but under conditions of unchecked power, the rentier culture and mentality promptly reasserts itself in the same dysfunctional behavior. Citizen oversight with the power to sanction errant officials provides a more permanent corrective.

The centrality of mal-administration has enormous political consequences; it probably accounted for over half of the minority popular vote which defected to the opposition. It is a mistake to attribute the 45% vote for the opposition as a call

for a return to neo-liberalism: in fact it represents a protest vote of Chavez sympathizers against officials who mismanage funds and who appoint incompetent party cronies. It was a vote against Ministers who spend billions but can't keep the oil flowing, lights on and the water running. Above all the anti-Chavista protest vote was a response to the Ministers of Interior and Defense, civilian or military, who have failed to reduce the crime rate – in the streets, in the private suites and in the public offices.

Elections of citizens' oversight councils would represent a 'revolution within a revolution' – because it will result in greater accountability and the implementation of some of President Chavez's initiatives. The process may only result in incremental changes at the "micro-level" – improving public services and hastening the processing of public permits – but it certainly would be an improvement over ringing revolutionary proposals which are inconsequential (not implemented) and merely multiply the number of officials at the public trough. Increasing the number of officials only multiplies the tramites (signatures, rubber stamps, payoffs and delays) and increases the protest votes. The danger to Chavez and the PSUV does not come only from US destabilization via their local clients, but, at the barrio level. The erosion of the PSUV comes from the thousands of day to day abuses by local 'red shirted' officials who accumulate piles of citizen requests while they file their fingernails, enjoy two hour lunches (debating the "next stage in "the revolution" or the "consolidation versus radicalization strategies") while lines of petitioners circle their Ministries.

The Responsibility of the President

President Chavez has done wonders in politicizing and inculcating a civic culture among Venezuelan citizens as was evident in the 80% voter turnout. No President in the history of Venezuela (or for that matter in the history of the United States) has done more to create a sense of national identity. He has defended the country with valor and integrity. He has preserved and advanced democratic institutions against US and client attempts to destabilize and destroy the constitutional order. President Chavez has created an extensive social welfare net which has raised millions from poverty, eliminated illiteracy and provided a universal free public health system. Chavez has successfully engaged in consequential international economic aid programs, providing oil at reduced cost to poor countries in Central America and the Caribbean. But now in 2012 he faces new challenges : the battle for a revolution within the revolution in a complex and difficult context. Rentier economies pose numerous obstacles to developing a productive and participatory economy based on an active working class, an innovative and entrepreneurial managerial class, and a responsible and socially conscious middle class. The majority of the social classes in Venezuela support a socialist president but mostly on the bases of expanding individual consumption and social spending. Political militants in the street are ardent advocates of socialism but in office, their behavior is more like their neo-liberal predecessors.

Chavez must walk a tight line between on the one hand revamping the entire administrative system and transforming the rentier economy and on the other hand financing and implementing timely short term social impact programs to secure favorable electoral outcomes over the next four months in order to win the gubernatorial and Congressional elections. Defining the tasks for a rectification campaign are fairly straightforward, but implementing them carries a significant political cost.

To combat cronyism (including private and state cronies), corruption, inefficiency, authoritarianism and incompetence requires; (1) citizen oversight committees, (2) strengthening and training local communal councils, (3) establishing effective legal and judicial processes to investigate administrative malfeasance in a timely fashion, (4) establishing technical, entrepreneurial institutes to identify and design manufacturing and industrial projects which utilize local inputs linked to the oil industry, (5) creating petrol based industries (plastics, chemicals, fertilizers etc. (6) linking up with other productive sectors of the economy (agriculture, technical services). Chavez's policy interventions should give greater priority to national issues, like public security, economic efficiency and workers participation. He should give greater emphasis on linking social consumption with productive activity, popular power with effective co-operation in local law enforcement. Above all, Chavez should look toward taking control over the strategic sectors of the economy – the commanding heights – most notably the financial-banking complex. The government's concern should be directed toward increasing investment in a vast array of petrol based new industries. The social bases of Chavista 'Bolivarian Socialism' must shift from 'consumer consciousness' to productive consciousness, from social welfare from above to workplace class solidarity and productivity from below.

Today some Marxists advocating greater working class management or control underestimate the limited economicistic consciousness which pervades the class – the desire to increase wages and social benefits independently of productivity .Workplace democracy must be linked with a broader mission of converting Venezuela from a rentier to a modern productive and diversified economy. Otherwise working class militancy, harnessed to the consumer – rentier mentality, will ultimately become a major obstacle to Venezuela's transition to socialism.

Socialism, as President Chavez understands the deepening and expansion of popular power, requires a shift from mega-projects - especially international and multi-national – to well managed and implemented multi micro-projects under worker-citizen oversight with strict and enforceable discipline and guidelines for completion.

The de-politization of appointments to highly technical posts means that effective vote getters are not necessarily the best economic administrators. Currently cost-effectiveness is not taken into account in building a billion dollar transport system or organizing an effective highway system if it helps elect a mayor or governor.

Socialization of the economy may deprive the opposition of strategic financial backing but that has to be weighed in light of how well the public enterprise or bank will function in improving the everyday lives, economic activities and employment of the public at large. A badly managed public enterprise – in the food sector, for example- can do more harm for a socialist strategy than a well regulated 'functional' privately owned firm. In other words, socialization should advance to the degree that the state has the capacity (or is in the process of developing the capacity) to run the enterprises.,as Lenin noted in his essay "Better Few but Better".

Integral to the development of socialism (and not an 'external' or marginal feature of it) is public and individual security including private property. Incalculable billions of dollars are lost every year because of crime: fear, intimidation, private security measures, limitations in movements and time, all have a price. So far Venezuela's security system has a very

uneven record: generally, high marks for cross border security, containing external threats and protecting democratic institutions; low grades with reference to street crimes, gang warfare, white collar crime and sabotage and or negligence of key oil and electrical installations.

Crime prevention involves converting the electoral multitudes into a national network of organized local community based crime fighters backed and protected by armed rapid response Special Forces trained in urban crime-warfare. Cuban intelligence advisers may be experts in fighting political terrorists but currently an extraordinary crime wave is ravaging the cities. This speaks to the need for greater intelligence operations against gang leaders and their business and political accomplices and money launderers. Jobs, schools, and welfare programs have not been enough to stop the upward crime spiral. Crime not only grows from social deprivation but from a rentier-like mentality in which high consumption, based on violence and seizure of economic resources is seen as the quickest route to social mobility. Most criminals prey on the working class. If the working class is the bases of a socialist transition, then putting the full power of the state behind law enforcement is an essential defense of socialism – and a positive step in winning over important sectors of the middle class. Crime in the streets is intimately linked to criminal accomplices in public office, including high police and judicial officials, some of whom claim to be "ardent Chavistas".

No doubt a comprehensive ramping up of internal security will be exploited by the US backed mass media as indications of Chavez 'authoritarianism' (by the same opposition who currently cry out against 'lawless crime ridden Caracas'). But making the cities safe for its citizens, within constitutional procedures, will be immensely popular, and politically and economically profitable.

Final Notes in Place of a Conclusion

The Venezuelan transition to socialism is an 'open process' with enormous positive assets as well as formidable obstacles. Immense strength in the dynamic farsighted leadership of President Chavez and his vast army of popular supporters and committed militants; and severe challenges derived from the legacy of a rentier economy, embedded in the ruling class and to a certain degree in the populace at large.

As the government moves forward to socialism it is incumbent upon its leaders to spell out the criteria for the socialization of enterprises, to define the 'rules of the game' – namely what enterprises and economic sectors will not be expropriated; what profit margins are acceptable; what sectors are targeted for socialization, joint ventures, worker managed firms and private ownership.

Criterion for Socialization of Enterprises

Political Sabotage: owners who disinvest or who refuse to invest to meet demand, hoard, or deliberately run down operations in an effort to undermine public policy and create social discontent.

Social Conflict: Capitalist firms which refuse to abide by labor laws or engage in collective bargaining with trade unions or fire workers arbitrarily thus providing strikes and lock outs. These firms should be socialized under a management team of worker, consumer, and engineers.

Ideology: Firms identified with the opposition and collaborating with US front groups; firms which pursue political over economic objectives could become targets.

Strategic sectors: Key sectors and firms which play a decisive role in the economy, such as banking, finance and

foreign trade should be socialized providing public policy makers with instruments to capture the economic surplus to foment new growth sectors; socially strategic sectors and petro-industrial and food production. Innovative small and medium size firms should not be socialized.

These criteria do not exhaust the possible sectors but are a necessary part of a socialist transition, providing the state has the capacity to run the enterprises. Under no conditions should firms be socialized and turned over to mediocre, incompetent officials or trade union leaders who run them into the ground. Socialism is not a race to see how many firms can be nationalized in the shortest time. In case of limited state capacity there are several alternative options.

State intervention, regulation and taxation: to insure labor laws are followed, profits are equitably distributed; employers increase social consumption, technical upgrades and worker training.

Worker based production commissions: to 'oversee the books' of companies and provide employees with information for collecting bargaining.

Joint ventures between public and private capital: to take advantage of marketing and technical skills of productive capitalists guided by the social criterion of public and worker managers.

Planning via compulsory and voluntary production targets: The private sector especially small and middle size firms should not be socialized especially those which provide vital services, recreation and leisure time activities for the mass of the people. Venezuela should not follow Cuba's disastrous 1968 policy of closing down thousands of private enterprises which the State had zero capacity to replace. Nor should Venezuela follow Cuba's 1970's policy of 'specialization' in commodity exports to restricted markets. (The Soviet bloc).

Venezuela needs to create public sector entrepreneurs and technocrats as well critical class conscious working class militants for the productive sector. Management is key to the success of a "socialist transition" because Venezuela is deeply immersed in the global marketplace, which offers great opportunities and pitfalls. The State should invest in management and technical schools which develop and apply socialist criteria for production, marketing, innovation, financing and accounting. It should eschew the use of 'models' based on free market orthodoxy found in US textbooks as well as Soviet era manuals. The goal should be to encourage texts which critically apply Marxist writings to the specificities of a rentier economy and to encourage transformative leadership, workers' participation in planning and the relative autonomy of enterprises.

The Big Picture: Challenges and Opportunists

Transforming a rentier economy and society into an efficient productive and diversified socialist economy is a very difficult, complex and prolonged process. Rentier economies are generally high consumption enclaves drawing rents and surrounded by financial, real estate, and "compradore" capitalists (importers) and avaricious over-paid bureaucratic elites. Agro and industrial business elites transfer earnings from production to the dominant rentier sectors retaining their backward character.

President Chavez has waged a successful political struggle in transferring a substantial proportion of the rents to mass popular social consumption and establishing a political framework and ideology to justify and extend programs of social consumption. He has also taken control over the key sector (petrol) of the rent generating economy. But the entire parasitic ensemble of economic sectors linked to it remain

intact and have flourished: finances, bank, real estate and importers' profits have soared. Diversification based on creating a new set of productive enterprises linked to rent producers has yet to materialize. But their creation is the central task of anything worthy of the name of a socialist transition. Up to now the working class outside of the extractive sector is very limited in size and its militancy is linked to "consumer" rather than class consciousness.

Venezuela has promoted working class consciousness in search of a socialist working class – one not dependent on rent collecting, periodical electoral mobilizations and militant strikes over narrow demands. Currently the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and labor is over shares of the rent, and positions in the rent collecting state bureaucracy.

President Chavez has succeeded in gaining control over the rent-producing enclave and successfully mobilized the mass of citizens for over a decade of electoral victories. The biggest and most strategically important challenge now is to convert those political, economic and foreign policy successes into a productive participatory socialist political economy. One that requires a major transformation of the PSUV and the State from the bottom up. Venezuela must make a major turn toward technical , marketing and innovative competence and not rely on incompetent "party loyalists" and bureaucratic time-servicers.

The ideal is to create cadres who are 'red' and 'expert' rather than having to choose between one or the other.

James Petras on the US Elections: From the "Lesser to the Greater Evil"

Introduction

There is ample evidence that the Obama Presidency has pulled the US political spectrum further to the Right. On most domestic and foreign policy issues Obama has embraced extremist positions surpassing his Republican predecessor and in the process devastating what remained of the peace and social movements of the past decade. Moreover, the Obama Presidency has laid the groundwork for the immediate future promising a further extension of regressive policies following the presidential elections: cuts in Social Security, Medicaid and Medicare. Incumbents and their opposition compete over hundreds of millions of dollars in campaign funding from wealthy donors, which they will have to repay in the post-election period in billion dollar handouts, subsidies, tax abatements, anti-labor and environmental policies. Not a single positive proposal was put forth by the Obama campaign but numerous militarist and regressive social policies were articulated. The Obama campaign ran a fear campaign, playing off of the reactionary proposals of the Romney-Tea Party alliance: a cover for his own record of unprecedented military spending, sequential wars, immigrant expulsions, mortgage foreclosures and Wall Street bailouts.

In the process, critical liberals have crossed the line, surrendering their integrity by deflecting attention from Obama's militarist-socially regressive policies to focus on "opposing Romney" as a "greater evil": progressives and critical liberals have multiplied and magnified the duplicity of the Obama political apparatus. In the name of opposing the current 'greater evil' (Romney) they dare not enumerate and specify the wanton political crimes and monumental socio-economic injustice perpetrated by their "lesser evil" candidate (Obama). Will the "progressives" ever play honest and publically state: we back Obama in "swing states" because he has "only" murdered 10,000 Afghans, 5,000 Iraqis, is starving 75 million Iranian's via sanctions, gives \$3 billion for Israeli displacement of millions of Palestinians, personally oversees the arbitrary executions of US citizens and promises an extended kill list ... because Romney promises to be worse ... Expecting honesty from the proponents of 'lesser evils' is as farfetched as taking serious their criticisms between elections. The political damage incurred by the social movements and US working class under the Obama presidency is unprecedented and has laid the groundwork for further social regression and greater imperial bellicosity.

Political Consequences of the Obama Presidency: Past, Present and Future

The Obama Presidency and the run-up to his past and present electoral campaigns have had a devastating impact on popular social movements, engaged in issues of peace, labor, immigrant and constitutional rights and environmental regulation.

The peace movement virtually disappeared as its leaders urged its supporters to turn their activities to supporting Obama's election. He rewarded them by escalating military spending, and engaging in sequential wars, directly or by proxy, in seven countries, wreaking havoc and destruction. He faced minimum opposition as ex-peace activists, in dismay, turned away or grabbed a post and apologized for war. By 2012 the follower- less peace leaders repeat the same mantra to support Obama; but dare not repeat the past lie (in the name of 'peace') rather they claim in order 'to defeat Romney'.

The immigrant rights movements prior to the 2008 election of Obama mobilized several million.... till it was infiltrated and taken over by Mexican-American political hacks from the Democratic Party ad turned into an electoral machine to secure elected posts for themselves and Obama. He rewarded the immigrants by setting a record: seizing, jailing and expelling 1.5 million immigrants over his tenure in office. The immigrant rights mass movement has been largely dismantled and now Democratic political hustlers hire canvassers to round up and register, highly disillusioned immigrant voters.

Afro-Americans were the most neglected sector of the US working class under Obama: they experienced the highest levels of unemployment and home foreclosures and the longest period of joblessness. They became politically invisible as Obama bent over front ways to appease rabid White racists seeking to label him a 'black president'. The established black leadership-political and religious – and the media celebrities went all out to block any expression of grass-roots opposition, claiming it would only "help the racists" – ignoring Obama's embrace and bail out of White Wall Street and showing his backside to millions of black households under water. Without movement or leadership, fearful of the problem (economic racism) and the solution (4 more years of invisibility under Obama) most black workers are left to abstain or hold their nose and vote for 'Oreo' Obama.

The Occupy Wall Street Movement, precisely because it was independent of the Democratic Party and fed up with Obama's total subservience to Wall Street, provided a temporary voice for the vast majority of Americans opposed to both political

parties. The local and state Democratic officials applauded "the cause" and then repressed the movement.

A spontaneous movement without political direction, and lacking an alternative political leadership, was incapable of confronting the Obama regime: the movement declined and disintegrated, many sympathizers sucked up by the Obama 'lesser evil' propaganda campaign. The mass popular animus to Wall Street was defused by Obama's claim to have saved "the economy" from catastrophe by channeling \$4.5 trillion dollars into the bankers' pockets.

Constitutional rights were savaged by Obama's defense of military trials, Bush era tortures, expansion of arbitration executive power including the assumption of Presidential power to assassinate US citizens without a trial. While legal organizations fought the good fight for civil liberties, the vast majority of liberals were notable by their absence from any sustained democratic movement upholding the rights of 40 million Americans under police surveillance, especially Muslim citizens and immigrants. They chose not to embarrass their Democratic President: they placed the re-election of a police-state Democrat over and above their putative defense of constitutional rights. No mass marches for civil liberties; no protests against Home Land Security; no campus-wide free speech movements against the abrogation of the right to criticize Israel.

For decades, the trade union confederation and senior citizen movements defended Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid. With Obama in office, openly declaring and preparing major reductions and regressive clauses on coverage (raising age qualification) and indexing, there is no significant protest movement. Programs which for the better part of a century (social security) or half century (Medicare, Medicaid) were considered untouchable are now, according to Obama, "on the table" to be gutted ("reformed", "adjusted"). The trade union millionaire bosses hire a small army of campaign workers and raise over a \$150 million to re-elect a President who promises to make huge cuts in medical programs for pensioners and the poor. Obama has legitimized the regressive social positions of the far-right while the Democratic Party neutralized any trade union opposition or mobilization.

Last but not least, the Obama regime has co-opted progressive liberal social critics via backdoor support. In the name of "opposing Romney" the progressive pundits, like Chomsky and Ellsberg, end up in alliance with Wall Street and Silicon Valley billionaires, Pentagon militarists, Homeland Security boosters and Zionist ideologues (Dennis Ross) to elect Obama. Of course, the support of the progressives will be accepted -but hardly acknowledged- but they will have no influence on future Obama policy after the election: they will be discarded like used condoms.

The Future: Post-Election Consequences

Marc Lemire Appeals outrageous ruling by the Federal Court on Section 13 censorship

[Marc Lemire Appeals bizarre ruling by the Federal Court on Section 13 censorship](#)

Judge makes multiple errors and fails to mention he was a key player at DOJ who passed legislation which applied Section 13 to the internet!

This appeal takes the question of the constitutionality of Section 13 to the Court of Appeals and questions several aspects of the Federal Court Judge's decision. This Appeal is a damning critique of censorship and

With or without the re-election of Obama, his regime and policies have laid the groundwork for an ever more regressive and reactionary social agenda: living standards including health, welfare, social security will be cut drastically. Afro-Americans will remain invisible except to the police and racist judicial system. Immigrants will be hunted down and driven out of homes and jobs: immigrant student dreams will become nightmares of fear and trepidation. Death squads, proxy and drone wars will multiply to prop up a bankrupt US empire. Unaccountable and hypocritical progressives will shift gears and criticize the president they elected; or if it's Romney they will attack the same vices they overlooked during Obama's electoral campaign: more cuts in public spending and climate change will result in greater deterioration in everyday life and basic infrastructure; more floods, fires, plagues and blackouts. New Yorkers will learn to detox their toilet water; they might be drinking and bathing in it.

Tuesday, 6 November 2012

The party's over: Obama getting back to work after election victory... as he faces plunging stocks and tough talk from Republicans

- **Obama wins re-election after holding on to key swing states including Ohio**
- **Networks declare President the winner soon after 11pm despite predictions election could be historically close**
- **Obama delivers soaring address in Chicago, saying he is 'more determined and inspired than ever'**
- **Romney urges American unity as he pays tribute to wife and running mate in gracious concession speech**
- **Two more years of government gridlock expected as Democrats keep control of Senate and Republicans hold House**
- **President crushed his GOP challenger in the electoral college, winning at least 303 votes to Romney's 206**
- **Popular vote much closer, 50.4 percent for Obama to 48.1 percent for Romney**

Readmore: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2229496/US-Presidential-Election-results-2012Obamagettingworkselectionvictory.html#ixzz2BZyFoxSO>

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thought control which lay at the feet of Section 13 of the Canadian Human Rights Act – Canada's shameful and thoroughly discredited internet censorship legislation.

Marc Lemire's 8+ Year Legal Ordeal

For those trying to keep track of Marc Lemire's on-going legal ordeal, here is a brief rundown on what has happened. In 2003, serial plaintiff Richard Warman filed a Section 13 complaint against Marc Lemire for postings on a message

board he ran, and 1 post on his website – [The Freedomsite](#). Lemire removed the entire message board before receiving Warman's complaint, and removed the single posting as soon as he received the complaint. (posting entitled ["Aids Secrets"](#) – written by an American).



Since Lemire removed the material, and undertook never to re-post it, that should have been the end of the case – since the [Canadian Human Rights Act is a completely remedial piece of legislation](#) (IE: not meant to punish anyone)



Driving on HWY 401 to file appeal

OCTOBER 30, 2012: Cutting through post-hurricane Sandy's driving rain, Marc Lemire filed his landmark appeal to the Federal Court of Appeals, challenging the bizarre ruling of Mr. Justice Mosley - <http://blog.freedomssite.org/2012/10/breaking-federal-court-rules-in-lemire.html>

Well, the Canadian Human Rights Commission had a different idea of what "remedial" means, and the CHRC went on a fishing expedition to try to find anything else to prosecute Lemire with. The CHRC found a few documents, and Warman submitted a website he claimed Lemire operated. When Warman submitted the website, he also asked the CHRC to hide this from Lemire – which the CHRC promptly did. In the interim, [CHRC staffers signed up on message boards such as Stormfront.org and attempted to engage \(entrap?!\) Lemire in conversation, using an alias known as "Jadewarr"](#).

Notwithstanding the fact that Lemire remediated all complained of material, the CHRC arrogantly pushed on, and a Tribunal was setup to investigate Lemire and the hundreds of absurd claims of "hate speech" being made against him. As part of his defence, [Lemire questioned the constitutional validity of Section 13 of the Human Rights Act](#).

The Tribunal hearing spanned years and finally in 2009 the [Canadian Human Rights Tribunal threw out almost the entire case against Lemire](#). The Tribunal ruled against every single alleged "hate" message Lemire was accused of; except for one. The [Tribunal also found that Section 13 and 54 of the Canadian Human Rights Act was unconstitutional](#).

The censors were not happy with that, and in 2009 (yes three years ago!!) the [CHRC appealed to the Federal Court of Canada](#) seeking a judicial review of the decision of the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal.

With the constitutionality of Section 13 now seriously in question, the [Canadian Human Rights Tribunal stopped all enforcement of Section 13](#) and put on hold the cases which were before it (Arthur Topham, Henry Makow, etc) until a final decision in the Lemire case. Also while waiting for the Federal Court to rule, the [Parliament of Canada passed Bill C-304](#), which when it passes the Senate will [repeal Section 13 of the Canadian Human Rights Act](#). (Currently at [Second reading in the Senate of Canada](#))

In early October, 2012, the Federal Court – after taking three years – [finally ruled](#). The court found that Section 13 of the Canadian Human Right Act was just fine but the penalty provision of the law was unconstitutional. [Therefore the Federal Court struck down Section 54 of the Human Rights Act, but left Section 13 intact](#).

That's where we are now. If Lemire chose not to appeal, the other cases which were halted awaiting a final decision would be activated, and the victims would have been dragged before the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal, and in some other cases, the Federal Court.

Federal Court Ruling by Mosley

The ruling by [Liberal Appointee – Justice Richard Mosley](#) is at times head scratching and at other times in error. On the head scratching side, the Judge could not even get the correct date of the Tribunal's decision. In Mosley's decision, he claimed the decision date was "September 9, 2009", when in fact, the [Tribunal ruled on September 2, 2009](#).

The Judge mixes up and totally confuses the history of Section 13 and how the penalty provisions were adopted. And his confusion of the law was then used as reasons to justify Section 13 at a later point.

In one of the more strange errors, Justice Mosley overturned finding of fact which the Tribunal made with respect to mediation (or lack of mediation) which took place in the Lemire case. From day 1, Marc Lemire tried to mediate the case which clearly follows the principles of the Canadian Human Rights Act. All of Lemire's requests for mediation seemed to fall on deaf ears. Mosley in his decision [totally gets it all wrong](#), and by a misreading of what happened on mediation, comes to an erroneous conclusion.

One of the major submissions to the Appeals court, will be the errors which Lemire alleges Justice Mosley made when looking at the historical amendments to Section 13 of the Canadian Human Rights Act. Among the amendment that Mosley looked at was the 2001 amendment to Section 13, which was buried in Canada's so-called "Anti-Terrorism" legislation, which expanded the censorship powers of the CHRC to the internet and even to all interconnected computer networks. When Section 13 was [first passed in the late 1970's](#), Section 13 only applied to the limited aspects of a [telephone answering machine](#). In 1990, the Supreme Court of Canada looked at Section 13 and how it applied to Telephone answering machines only, and even with that limited range of speech that was censored, the SCC narrowly upheld Section 13 as constitutional by the slimmest of majorities - a 4-3 ruling (*Interesting side note: Justice Beverley McLachlin was the author of the 3 person dissent and wanted to strike down Section 13. McLachlin is now the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court*). Because of the vast quantity of information available on the Internet, it comprises an integral component to the Lemire constitutional challenge.

And guess who was a key decision maker and "point man" for the "Anti-Terrorism Act"? The same Act, which extended CHRC censorship to the Internet? The one and only; [Justice Richard Mosley](#).

In 2001, Justice Richard Mosley was the associate deputy minister for criminal law at the Department of Justice. [During his time as deputy minister, he was the "point man" for the "Anti-Terrorism Act".](#) Mosley defended the legislation at every occasion, including multiple [press conferences](#) and [even before Parliament](#). As Macleans [reported](#) "... speaking at a press briefing around the same time, [Mosley didn't hesitate to dismiss](#) concerns raised by reporters that the new law could violate civil liberties."

One of the main arguments against Section 13's constitutionality is that it now applies its censorship regime to the Internet; the most interactive and inclusive communications medium the world has ever known. Because of the Internet's liberating framework, it has become one of the main pillars of the [Lemire Constitutional Challenge](#). And also raised as a critical issue by the [Canadian Civil Liberties Association](#), the [BC Civil Liberties Association](#), and the [Canadian Free Speech League](#).

Is it really any wonder that Judge Mosley completely ignored all our submissions and in his ruling retorted with this dismissive one line answer: "As found by the Tribunal at para 231 of the decision, the conclusion in Taylor on rational connection to the legislative objective still applies. **I am of the same view.**"

Keep in mind; the application of Section 13 to the Internet was part of **HIS** legislation (*Anti-Terrorism Act*). An Act which **HE** defended to the media and in front of a Parliamentary sub-committee. And it was Mosley that so quickly dismissed concerns about civil liberties over the so-called Anti-Terrorism Act.

Considering that Judge Mosley was a critical player and the "front man" for the 2001 amendments to Section 13 – **doesn't it raise the question of a fair hearing or even a claim of reasonable apprehension of bias?** How can justice be served (*and seen to be served*) when a Judge sits in judgment over the very legislation that **HE** was so closely associated with, defended, justified and sold to Canadians?

Justice Mosley should have identified to the parties his role in the founding of the legislation, and then stepped aside and allowed another Judge to sit in review this important case.

In Canada, justice must be transparent and be seen to be transparent. It is quite possible that a reasonable person who attended the hearing ([where Mosley was intolerant and dismissive of Lemire's lawyer - Barbara Kulaszka](#)), or followed the [live blog of it on the internet](#), or even read about the exchange between Mosley and Kulaszka on the [front page of the National Post](#); and now knowing the background of Justice Mosley and the "*Anti-Terrorism Act*" could take a grim view of the whole process, which tends to bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

Lemire Appeal to the Federal Court of Appeals

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Richard Mosley of the Federal Court dated October 2, 2012 in which he allowed the application by the Canadian Human Rights Commission for judicial review of the decision of the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal dated September 2, 2009 [2009 CHRT 26] in the matter of a complaint by Richard Warman against Marc Lemire under section 13 of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. H-6 ("Canadian Human Rights Act").

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

The appeal is allowed and the decision of the Federal Court set aside;

This Honourable Court declare that sections 13 and 54 (1) and (1.1) of the *Canadian Human Rights Act* are a violation of subsections 2 (b) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, are not saved by section 1 thereof, and as such, are of no force or effect pursuant to sections 24 (1) and 52(1) of the *Constitution Act*, 1982;

An order dismissing the complaint against the appellant by Richard Warman under s. 13 of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*;

An order staying the judgment of Mr. Justice Mosley until the final determination of this appeal;

An order for costs to the appellant of this appeal and below; Such further and other order as this Honourable Court may make.

THE GROUNDS OF APPEAL are as follows:

1. Mr. Justice Mosley erred in applying the doctrine of severance in upholding s. 13 and ss. 54(1)(a) and (b) of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*;

2. Mr. Justice Mosley erred in basing his decision on a misreading of the *Canadian Human Rights Act* as it existed at the time s. 13 was upheld as a reasonable limit on freedom of expression under s. 1 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* by the Supreme Court of Canada in *Canada (Human Rights Commission) v. Taylor*, [1990] 3 S.C.R. 892; this misreading of the Act informed the reasons given by Mr. Justice Mosley and led him into further error in upholding the constitutionality of s. 13 and 54(1)(a) and (b) of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*;

3. Pursuant to s. 50(2) of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*; the Tribunal was entitled to examine the real and factual context in which s. 13 and s. 54 existed in determining whether the provisions remained a reasonable limit on freedom of expression within the meaning of s. 1 of the *Charter*, including the manner in which complaints were prosecuted and the practical operation of the statutory scheme. The decision of the Tribunal that this evidence showed that ss. 13 and 54 were no longer a reasonable limit on freedom of expression was correct;

4. The extension in 2001 in the *Anti- Terrorism Act*, S.C. 2001, c. 41 of the application of s. 13 of the *Canadian Human Rights Act* from telephone answering machines, as considered in *Taylor*, to computer networks, including the Internet, has rendered s. 13 an unreasonable and unjustifiable limit on freedom of expression within the meaning of s. 1 of the *Charter*;

5. The allegation of "hatred" in s. 13 of the Act imports moral blameworthiness and stigma which renders the provision an unreasonable and unjustifiable limit on freedom of expression pursuant to s. 1 of the *Charter*;

6. The words "hatred" and "contempt" in s. 13 are vague, overbroad and highly subjective, rendering the provision an unreasonable and unjustifiable limit on freedom of expression within the meaning of s. 1 of the *Charter*;

7. There is no rational, non-arbitrary or fair connection between s. 13 and the objectives of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*, rendering the provision an unreasonable and unjustifiable limit on freedom of expression within the meaning of s. 1 of the *Charter*;

8. Mr. Justice Mosley erred in challenging and reversing findings of fact made by the Tribunal to which he owed deference;

9. Mr. Justice Mosley erred in failing to respect and defer to Parliament's repeal of s. 13 and s. 54(1) and (1.1) in Bill C-304, which passed the House of Commons on June 6, 2012 to protect freedom of expression;

Can I count on you to support the cause of freedom and rid Canada of this disgusting though control legislation? My courageous lawyer Barbara Kulaszka and I have demonstrated what two dedicated freedom fighters can accomplish against overwhelming odds.

We have single-handedly and doggedly fought the system and exposed the corrupt underbelly of the "Human Rights" Commission's racket. Nothing ever comes easy when you are fighting such fanatical censors. This case is a seminal one, where the outcome will have serious implications on our right to think and speak freely in this country for generations to come. All Canadians will benefit when we manage to get this shameful law expunged from our legal books.

I cannot carry on this important fight alone. Your donations literally equal the survival of this case. No organizations are assisting with the bill at all.

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>> [Donate online here](#) <<

Gordon Duff of Veterans Today in his own words. He admits To Writing 40% False Information and that at least 30% of the information on Veterans Today is false as well.

http://12160.info/video/gordon-duff-of-veteran-s-today-admits-to-writing-40-false?xq_source=activity

False Report of Elie Wiesel Showing "His Tattoo?"

By Carolyn Yeager - mailer@carolynyeager.net

Associated Press reporter Verena Dobnik may be guilty of intentional mis-representation in an AP story published Oct. 8, 2012 in which she said she saw a tattoo on Elie Wiesel's left forearm.

The story was carried by many news outlets, including the [Washington Times](#), [Seattle Times](#), [Huffington Post](#), [Salon.com](#), the [Bend Bulletin](#) (Oregon), The [Sun Chronicle](#), [Flagstaff Today](#), [Deseret News](#), [Yahoo news](#), [The Times of Israel](#) (and other specifically Jewish news media).

No date for the actual sit-down interview is given in the report, which is titled "Elie Wiesel survives Madoff wipeout, heart bypass," and was contributed to by another Associated Press writer, [Randy Herschaft](#). This is not the first time [Dobnik and Herschaft](#) have worked together. In the news story, Dobnik, who was [born in Slovenia](#) and lives in New York, claims to have seen Wiesel's tattoo but does not describe what she saw. She writes:



'He pulls back his left jacket sleeve to reveal a Nazi death camp number tattooed on his forearm as he sits comfortably in his Manhattan office for an interview.'

"Usually, I don't show it," he says.

One of the exceptions was a 2009 visit to the Buchenwald death camp Wiesel survived, with President Barack Obama and German Chancellor Angela Merkel.

Was this extraordinary claim checked out for accuracy by the Associated Press before running the story? In all of his 62 years in public life (since 1950) Wiesel has never exhibited publicly a tattoo on his left arm. Furthermore, there are some photographs taken over the course of the years in which his bare left arm can be clearly seen (sometimes in bright sunlight, as in the untouched photo reproduced here taken from Wiesel's own film about returning to Auschwitz) and none show any kind of mark on his arm, let alone anything that resembles an Auschwitz concentration camp number.

Where's the excitement?

Dobnik's claim is so surprising that it should have garnered excitement from the mainstream media, but just the opposite happened – it was totally ignored and some publications that had originally published the story may have removed it from their online news sites! For this reason, I doubt that this incident ever actually happened; I think it very likely that Verena Dobnik added it to her interview simply because she wanted to. I can't give her motivations, which may be quite complex. But this part of her interview should have set off a red light for the AP editors, and some questions should have been asked. Not just the seven I listed below, but also why she should mention it at all if [no photograph](#) proving what she says she saw accompanies the article? I do not, at this point, speculate that Wiesel drew something on his arm and then gave Dobnik a quick glance at it. It seems far more likely to me that Dobnik, [as other journalists have done](#), just added it to her story on her own. I have to add that Wiesel's handlers and publicity team have not killed the story – so he doesn't disapprove of it.

... Continue reading at [Elie Wiesel Cons The World Newsletter](#): [Carolyn Yeager](#) Category: [Elie Wiesel](#), [Holo Frauds and Quacks](#)